



The Land of the
Maple Leaf



a Guide to
SUN'S NEWEST FRONTIER
WESTERN CANADA

FOREWORD...

SUN OIL COMPANY

CANADIAN PRODUCTION DIVISION

CALGARY, ALBERTA
CANADA

"This is something, a very little, of Canada.
It is bounded on the North by gold, on the West by
the East, on the East by history, and on the South
by friends.

It is our country."

Frances Shelley Wees
Geography Lesson

To our American guests and friends of Sun
Oil Company we bid welcome. May your visit with
us be a memorable one. We hope that in this all
too brief publication you may find interesting these
few paragraphs and illustrations in which we have
attempted to portray something of the Canadian
West.

The Employees
Canadian Production Division



YELLOW AREA INDICATES
POTENTIAL OIL AND GAS
AREA OF
800,000, SQUARE MILES

BANKS IP

BOOTHIA
PENINSULA

NORTH MAGNETIC
POLE

VICTORIA
ISLAND

Baker Lake

Great Bear
Lake

NORTHWEST
TERRITORIES

Great Slave Lake

Yellowknife

FT Simpson

FT Norman

Aklavik

Dawson

Whitehorse

Fort Smith

Hay River

Liard R.

FT Nelson

FT Vermilion

Lake Athabasca

Reindeer
Lake

Churchill

Churchill R.

Nelson R.

Lake
Winnipeg

MANITOBA

New Norway

SASKATCHEWAN

N. Sask. R.

S. Sask. R.

Lake
Manitoba

Winnipeg

Regina

Edmonton

Red Deer

Banff

Golden

Calgary

Jasper

Fort St. John

Dawson Creek

Peace River

Lesser Slave L.

Victoria

Vancouver

Prince Rupert

C.N.R.

C.P.R.

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Legend

- PRINCIPAL AIRLINES
- PRINCIPAL OIL PIPE-LINES
- PRINCIPAL GAS PIPE-LINES
- PRINCIPAL OIL & GAS FIELDS
- SEDIMENTARY BASIN

WESTERN CANADA

CANADA AS A NATION

In 1608 Samuel de Champlain, commissioned by the French Government, founded the first permanent settlement in Canada on the St. Lawrence River. This settlement, which the Indians called "Quebec", was later to become the capital of New France, known today as Quebec Province. Through the decades that followed many colonies were established by both the French and English, and, when in 1759, New France was captured by England, British rule was finally consolidated throughout the entire area.

The colonies by growth and amalgamation became the Provinces of British North America. Each province operated under a separate government with its own political structure. The need for unity soon became apparent, particularly later in the face of the American Civil War, but continuing strife between French and English settlers and lack of adequate communication were among the many problems present. Gradually, however, the difficulties were overcome and in 1867 the Dominion of Canada was born.

The British North America Act, the formal Act of Confederation, is in effect Canada's written constitution and it united Quebec and Ontario with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Western Provinces were to be admitted later as was the third member of the Atlantic group, Prince Edward Island. The entrance of Newfoundland into Confederation in 1949 as the tenth province completed the unification of Canada "from sea to sea" as envisioned by the Fathers of Confederation.

Today Canada is the third largest country in the world exceeded in area only by the U.S.S.R. and China. The immensity and vast expanse create considerable variations in climate, nature of the soil and physical features. Canada is a country that : produces 60% of the world's newsprint; leads the world in the output of nickel, platinum and asbestos; is second in world production of uranium, gold and aluminum; produces enough wheat in a year to meet the normal bread requirements of 92 million people; is steadily establishing itself as both a principal manufacturing nation and a producer of petroleum and natural gas. It is anticipated that Canada's population, which has already increased fivefold since Confederation, will triple in the next half century.

Today Canada is playing an increasingly important role at the side of the other free nations in the quest for world peace and security. There can be no doubt that this country will continue to make one of the leading contributions to that effort.



Chuckwagons hitting the track in a race at the Calgary Stampede, the largest show of its kind in the world.

Photo courtesy The Calgary Herald.

HISTORY OF WESTERN CANADA

While in Eastern Canada settlement took permanent shape at the beginning of the eighteenth century, the limitless plains of the West were still practically empty. They were populated only by Indians and herds of buffalo and were not well known even to fur traders.

The now famous Hudson's Bay Company, officially known as "The Company of Adventurers of England Trading Into Hudson's Bay" was founded in England in 1670, for the purpose of trading in furs with the Indians around Hudson Bay. The company enjoyed a virtual monopoly in this field for many years and the work of their traders and explorers did much to improve the geographical knowledge of the Canadian West. After British rule was established, a second fur trading concern, the Northwest Company, was formed and keen competition soon developed between the two companies. This rivalry spurred the Hudson's Bay Company to trade further south leading to the establishment by Lord Selkirk, a company shareholder, of the Selkirk Colony on the Red River in what is now Manitoba. Despite the great hardships imposed by near isolation and extreme weather conditions, the Colony expanded and grew steadily. Finally in 1821 the two trading companies merged under the name of the Hudson's Bay Company.

As interest in the West increased, the Federal Government was moved to action and in 1870 purchased the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company in the West. The transfer marked the beginning of a new era



Cattle drive across the Livingstone River in Southern Alberta.
Alberta Government Photograph.

for the territory. The Red River settlement and adjoining area became the Province of Manitoba while the vast region west to the Rockies became the North-West Territories divided into four districts: Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and McKenzie. Plans for the building of a transcontinental railway, the Canadian Pacific, were developed, that being one of the conditions under which British Columbia, the young Crown colony on the Pacific coast consented to enter the federation. Branch lines off the main route helped considerably in developing the fertile plains and the Canadian Government in order that there would be a sufficient number of settlers embarked on a large scale immigration program.

Completion of the Canadian Pacific in 1885 made British Columbia accessible for Confederation although the Province had entered in 1871. The land in the Province which was divided from the North-West Territories by the forbidding Rocky Mountains originally belonged to the Northwest Company. Trading posts had been established on the mainland, but the principal settlement was on Vancouver Island. The discovery of gold in the Cariboo in 1858, however, soon brought great numbers of miners and adventurers to the interior area.

In 1905, because the influx of immigrants was so great, two new provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan, were formed and admitted to the Federation. The Yukon was created a separate territory in 1898, while the North-West Territories took its present form in 1905.

GEOGRAPHY OF WESTERN CANADA

The Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, each with an area of approximately a quarter of a million square miles, constitute for the most part the Canadian interior plains, though half of Manitoba and a third of Saskatchewan, to the north, lie within the Canadian shield. The mineral-rich Canadian or Laurentian Shield is a hilly area which comprises practically all of the mainland east of the interior plains. The plains which produce a substantial part of the world's wheat supply and contain enormous reserves of coal, are flat and treeless with surface rock rarely seen. Precipitation is average though the climate is variable in wide extremes with hot dry summers and cold winters.

Winnipeg, one of the outstanding grain markets of the world, is the capital of Manitoba. Substantial quantities of copper and gold are produced from mines in the Shield area while the large lakes in the Province have led to the establishment of a thriving fish industry. Manitoba possesses, by virtue of the Hudson Bay, a sea coast which extends some 400 miles and Churchill, in recent years, has achieved considerable importance as a grain port.

Saskatchewan, which derives its name from the Indian words "Kis is Katchewan", meaning the river that flows rapidly, produces over half of the entire wheat crop of Canada. Production of recently discovered uranium has also assumed extremely important proportions. Regina, "the Queen City", is the capital and largest city.

Alberta, the largest of the Prairie Provinces, contains the most extensive known reserves of coal, petroleum and natural gas in the Dominion. As in the other Western Provinces, numerous irrigation projects have resulted in substantially increased productivity of the soil.

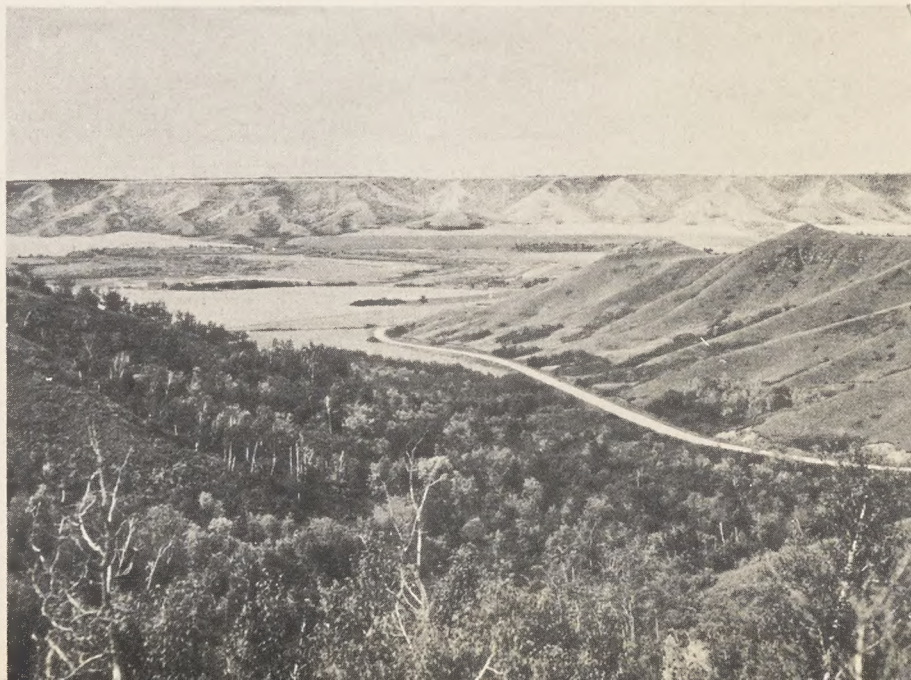
The Manitoba Legislative Building in Winnipeg, one of the finest on the continent.

Manitoba Government Travel and Publicity Bureau Photograph.



The Qu'Appelle Valley in Saskatchewan is one of the province's main resort areas.

Saskatchewan Government Photograph.



The foothills region, graced by rich grass and a moderate climate, has proved excellent for the raising of stock while in the Peace River Valley, the excellent climate and fertile soil have led to the development of a substantial agricultural area. Alberta winters, particularly in the south, are, fortunately, modified by Chinooks or warm winds which can raise temperatures 40 to 50 degrees in just a few hours.

British Columbia, probably Canada's most scenic province, comprises an area nearly half again as large as the State of Texas. The Province includes not only the mainland but also a large number of islands in the Pacific, among which Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Group are outstanding. Heavy precipitation and mild winters have resulted in magnificent coastal stands of timber with the result that lumbering is the Province's prime industry. The many mountain ranges are also a prolific source of minerals. British Columbia salmon and halibut are world renowned and the fishing industry of the Province is responsible for 45% of all Canadian production. Vancouver, the third largest city of Canada, is a principal seaport and industrial center while Victoria is the capital.

The Yukon Territory, together with the North-West Territories, make up the untapped front yard of the North Pole. The Yukon, famous financially and fictionally for decades following the discovery of gold in the Klondike, is largely mountainous and undeveloped. Most of the area of the North-West Territories, almost half the size of the United States, is unexplored. Few people, other than Eskimos, native Indians, trappers and employees of the Hudson's Bay Company live in the region. Radium mines, however, in the vicinity of Great Bear Lake constitute practically the only source of radium on the continent.

These grain elevators at Sexsmith, Alberta, together possess the largest storage capacity of any group of elevators in the British Empire.

Alberta Government Photograph.

Vancouver, B.C., — Vancouver's harbour is one of the finest and most scenic in the world.

Chas. S. Jones Photograph.



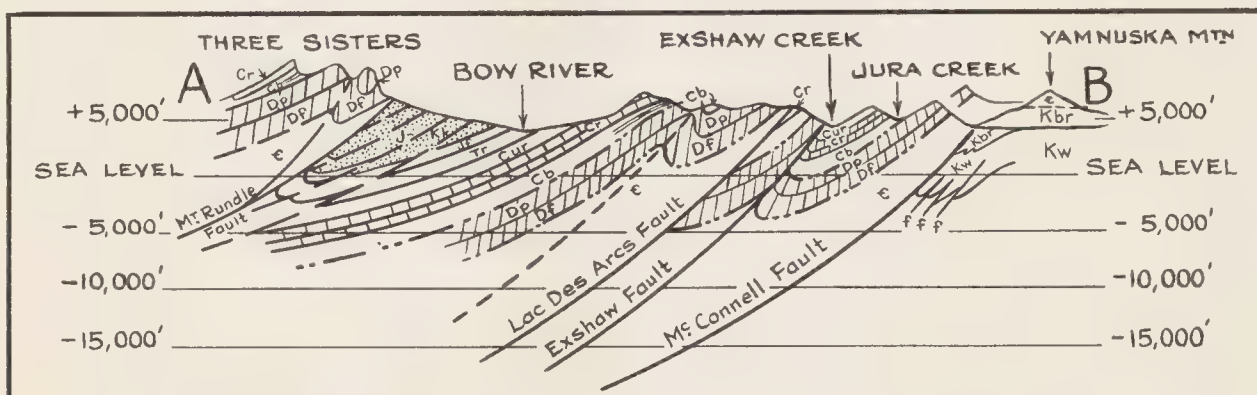
The Pyramids of the Canadian



ian West-the Rocky Mountains

The Rocky Mountains, along with the Selkirks, form the Eastern side of the Cordilleran Shield. The Shield, cut by deep canyons and swift rivers, is a mountainous area 400 miles in width paralleling the shores of the Pacific and extending from the United States Border to Alaska. It constitutes the most rugged region in Canada with many of the peaks reaching elevations of 10,000, feet and some as high as 13,000 feet.

This illustration embraces some of the hundreds of points of interest found in those parts of the Rockies included within the boundaries of two of Canada's most famous playgrounds, Banff and Jasper National Parks.



Geology from Lake Louise to Jasper is largely unknown.





Overlooking the golf course and the Bow River from the terrace of the Banff Springs Hotel.
Alberta Government Photograph.



Columbia Ice Fields, Jasper National Park.
Alberta Government Photograph.

GOVERNMENT IN CANADA

Canada is the senior member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Commonwealth today comprises a free and voluntary partnership or association of independent sovereignties, equal in status and in no way subordinate one to another. All of the nations, which include the United Kingdom and the several Dominions, are united by a common allegiance to the Crown. The Queen of Canada is "Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of the United Kingdom, Canada and her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth and Defender of the Faith".

Two main types of government, federal and provincial, were provided for under the British North America Act. The provincial governments were given authority over matters of a local nature while the Dominion Government was given jurisdiction over matters of national importance.

Successful candidates for Federal office are elected for a fixed number of years and become Members of the House of Commons. The Federal Government is divided into two parts. The Executive Branch consists of the Governor-General appointed by the Queen upon the recommendation of the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister who is normally the leader of the majority party, and the Cabinet composed of the Prime Minister and a number of Cabinet Ministers chosen by him. The Legislative Branch is made up of the House of Commons and the Senate. Senators are appointed for life and serve generally to review the legislation passed by the House of Commons. The leader of the political party having the second largest number of members in the Commons is normally termed the "Leader of the opposition". A government Bill defeated in the Commons defeats the Government with the result that the Prime Minister resigns, the House of Commons is dissolved and a new election is called.

Composition of the provincial governments is parallel to that of the Dominion. With one exception, however, the provinces do not employ

Banff Springs Hotel, Banff, Alberta.
Alberta Government Photograph.



Mt. Edith Cavell, Jasper National Park.
Alberta Government Photograph.



senates. Her Majesty's personal representative in each province is the Lt.-Governor, while the leader of the government is the Premier and individual members are referred to as Members of the Legislative Assembly.

The judiciary or system of courts in Canada plays a very important part of the structure of government. All judicial appointments, with the exception of police magistrates and justices of the peace, are made for life by the Federal Government.



Photo courtesy Fish & Game Magazine.

CANADA'S SCARLET AND GOLD

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a force which at one time was entirely mounted, today carries out its diversified duties by means of every modern conveyance. It is maintained by the Federal Government to assist in the enforcement of Federal laws and has jurisdiction throughout Canada and in most of the provinces and territories where it is responsible for the enforcement of criminal law in those areas which are not served by a municipal police force. Headquarters of the force are in Ottawa though a very substantial base and training division is maintained in Regina.

Originally formed in 1872, as the North-West Mounted, the force's first function was to bring about peace and order in the untamed West. Not only did it succeed very quickly in this task, but through the integrity, impartiality and efficiency of the men involved gained the respect and admiration of both Indians and whites alike. Seldom has any force so justly earned the tribute, "They Always Get Their Man."



A Bull Moose grazing near Banff, Alberta. Moose, Elk, Deer, Big Horn Sheep, Mountain Goat, Grizzly, Black and Brown Bears are among the species of Big Game which provide sportsmen in Western Canada exciting hours.

Sun Oil Company photograph.

Ground squirrels eating bread crumbs near fresh caught Cutthroat Trout at Baker Lake not far from Banff, Alberta. Cutthroat, Rainbow, Loch Leven and Eastern Brook or Speckled Trout are the most prominent members of the trout family prevalent in the many lakes and streams of the Canadian West.

Photo courtesy Fish & Game Magazine.



An anxious Canada Goose. Millions of migratory waterfowl, including Canada Geese, Brandt, Snow Geese, Mallards and Pintail breed in Western Canada each year. Such upland game as Prairie Chicken, Hungarian Partridge and Ringneck pheasants are also found in bountiful quantities.

Photo courtesy Fish & Game Magazine.



The Alberta Government Plant at Bitumont on the Athabasca Oil Sands.

Alberta Government Photograph.



The Imperial Leduc No. 1 Discovery Well blowing in.

H. Pollard photograph.

OIL AND GAS IN WESTERN CANADA

Though natural gas production had been found as early as 1914 and the first oil production gained in 1936 in the Turner Valley Field of Southern Alberta, the discovery of oil at Leduc in February of 1947 marked the commencement of the great search for these products in Western Canada. Developments since that date have gone beyond even the wildest of expectations. Discoveries have been made in each of the other three Western Provinces and lands in Alberta have blossomed into a major source of petroleum products.

The many discoveries have indicated a very substantial sedimentary area, possibly as great as 850,000 square miles in extent, while a number of geological formations have proven to be productive. Estimates of possible oil reserves alone, excluding those of the Athabasca Oil Sands, run as high as 15 to 25 billion barrels. The Oil Sands, which are situated some 300 miles north-east of the City of Edmonton, contain the largest known reserve of petroleum in the world. They cover some 2,000 square miles and are estimated to contain as many as 50 to 300 billion barrels.

However, not until an economic method of extraction and processing is determined will this fabulous area be tapped commercially.

The consumption of oil products by Canadians is also fast increasing, but it is hoped that with the strides being made in production that Canada will have gained self sufficiency by 1960.

By history, Western Canada finds the ownership of oil and gas rights in the sedimentary area falling into three broad classifications : First, and predominantly, the Provinces themselves, excepting to a marked degree, Manitoba; second, the Hudson's Bay Company, Canadian Pacific Railway and early homesteaders; third, the Dominion in regard to National Parks, Indian lands and the Territories.

A unique exploration permit and lease system has been devised by the various governments for the disposition of government-owned minerals. Short-term exploration permits are granted to the oil operator. Upon completion of the exploration and drilling programme, the operator can acquire half of the permit under long-term lease with the remaining half reverting back to the government for later disposal through sealed tender sales.

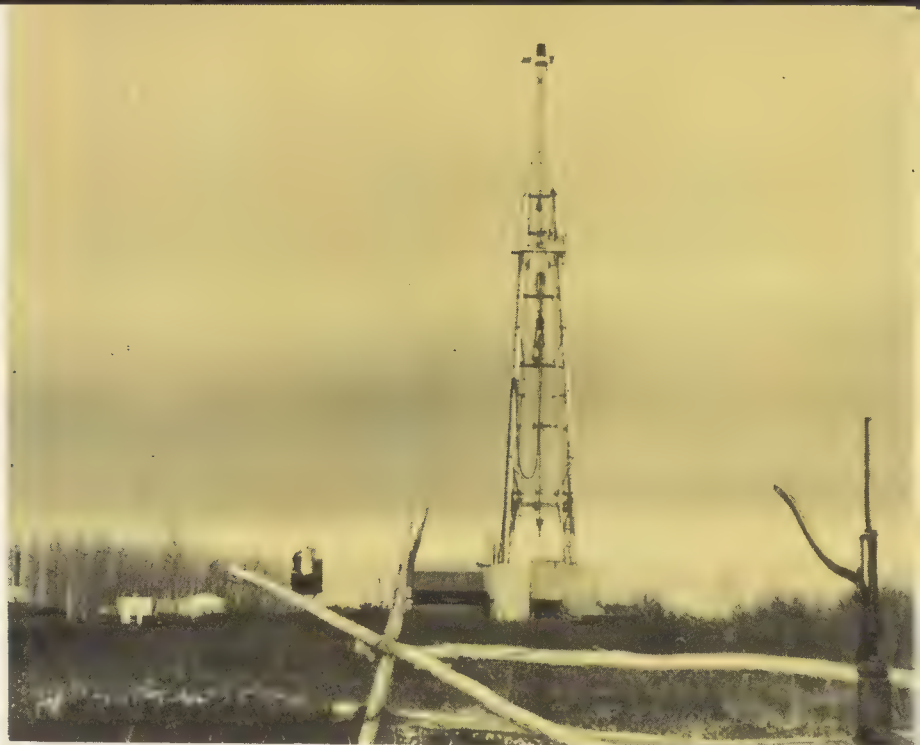
Constructing the 1,772 mile long Interprovincial Pipe Line which runs from Edmonton, Alta., to Sarnia, Ont.





A seismograph shot hole drill at work in 50° below zero weather on Sun Oil Company lands in the Northwest Territories.

Sun Oil Company photograph.



Sun Orr 2-1 drilling. Sun's first Canadian production was obtained from this well near New Norway, Alta., in December of 1951.

Sun Oil Company photograph.

SUN OIL COMPANY IN WESTERN CANADA

Sun Oil Company commenced preliminary exploration activities in Western Canada in 1944, and, except for a brief period, has operated in this area since that time. Initially, exploration was carried on through Sun Oil Company, Limited, a Canadian subsidiary. On March 21, 1949, however, Mr. Jno. G. Pew, as Vice-President in charge of Production, announced the formation of the Canadian Production Division, the seventh production division of the Company to be created. The decision was influenced largely by the excellent promise for new oil in Western Canada. Western Canada had become Sun's newest frontier.

The operation has expanded considerably since 1949. Currently exploration is being carried out on lands held by the Company in all four of the Western Provinces as well as in the North-West Territories, and principal district offices have been established at Regina in Saskatchewan, at Edmonton and Wetaskiwin in Alberta, at Virden in Manitoba and at Dawson Creek in British Columbia. Sun Oil Company today with its active exploration program and its extensive acreage holdings is in the forefront of the Western Canadian search for oil and gas.

PRESENTED BY



SUN OIL COMPANY

CANADIAN PRODUCTION DIVISION
CALGARY, ALBERTA
CANADA

